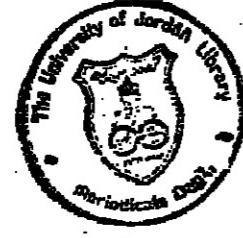


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an escort

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THE TIMES

TUESDAY APRIL 13 1982

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Falklands Moscow attacks stepped up

The Russians stepped up their attacks on Britain over the Falkland Islands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and of bickering after imperial greatness. Moscow also denied that the Russians were seeking to capitalize on the conflict. Page 4

US citizens told to quit

All United States citizens on the Falklands — there are thought to be about 30 — have been advised by the American Embassy in Buenos Aires to leave the islands. At least one family has already left.

Chile extreme

Anti-Argentine comment in Chile has reached the extreme of a newspaper suggestion that Soviet naval forces might intervene to support Argentina's occupation of the islands. Page 4

Inhospitable

An assessment of the territory on which British troops might have to fight reveals a terrain remarkably inhospitable and unsuitable to swift military movement of any kind. Page 4

No complaints

The shipping line P & O say they have had no complaints at all from passengers and schoolchildren deprived of their cruises by the call-up of the liners *Canberra* and *Uganda*. Page 4

Steaming south

The British naval task force, now steaming well into the tropics, has been intensifying exercises to bring sailors, soldiers and airmen to peak readiness for any future action. Page 4

Other news

More verdicts by riot jury

The Terry May murder jury will today spend their eighth day at the Central Criminal Court deciding verdicts on seven youths accused of rioting and one of murder. Yesterday one youth was cleared of murder and manslaughter and two convicted of rioting. Page 2

Criticism defied

President Reagan is to name more of his political friends and supporters as ambassadors in the coming months, despite criticism that he is making too many such appointments. Page 3

Pay-back TV

A leading TV rental company may have to pay back considerable sums to customers after an Office of Fair Trading investigation into 17 companies which it believes raised charges without authority. Page 9

Bulawayo attack

A police officer was killed and three were wounded in a grenade attack in a beer hall in Bulawayo. The police had been called there to investigate an incident. Page 3

Oil job fears

Hundreds of jobs in the North Sea platform building industry are at risk amid fears that the value of orders fell by 15 per cent last year. Page 9

Spurs advance

Tottenham Hotspur maintained their hopes of winning the first division championship when they beat Arsenal 3-1 at Highbury. Manchester City's slide continued with a 4-1 defeat at Wolverhampton Wanderers. Page 12

Leader page 7

Letters: On the Falklands, from Capt E. F. Carlisle, and others; Middle East oil, from Mr A. R. K. Mackenzie, and Professor H. W. Singer; nuclear waste, from Dr T. J. Francis.

Features, pages 5, 6

Lord Home of the Hirsel answers Ronald Burt's criticism of the Foreign Office's Falklands policy; the Iraqi prisoners learning to love Khomeini; reforming the coroner's courts; Britain's drinking problem.

Home News 2 Overseas 3, 4 Events 6 Archaeology 8 Larie cartoon 4 Arts 5 Science 2 Bridge 8 Sport 12-14 Business 9-11 TV & Radio 17 Chess 2 Theatres, etc 17 Court 8 Weather 18 Crossword 18 Wills 8

'Difficulties' send Haig back to Buenos Aires

By Anthony Bevins and David Cross

Substantial difficulties remained between Britain and Argentina over a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis. Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, said outside No 10 Downing Street last night: "He was returning promptly to Buenos Aires after 11 hours of talks with Mrs Thatcher and other Cabinet ministers. Asked whether he was now more hopeful, he answered: "Not at all".

Mr Haig said: "This morning, upon arrival, I said I was bringing some ideas we had developed in Buenos Aires. Today we have had an opportunity to discuss these ideas in considerable detail with the Prime Minister and with her senior Cabinet. We made some progress in these discussions but a number of substantial difficulties remain so we shall be returning this evening to Buenos Aires as time is slipping away from us on this subject."

He was not prepared to discuss details of the negotiations.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary said: "We have explored very carefully the ideas that Mr Haig brought here. There is no doubt that difficulties do still remain. We are both very anxious to resolve this problem by peaceful means and I think we are very grateful to Mr Haig for the trouble he has taken and the line he has taken to aid us and the whole world in this endeavour."

Earlier the Government announced a mid-recess recall of the House of Commons for a statement on the Falkland Islands crisis to Parliament at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

[Meanwhile, the Peruvian Government last night announced that Argentina had accepted its proposal for a 72-hour truce in the war zone around the islands. Reuter reports from Lima, Senor Javier Arias Stalla, the Peru

vian Foreign Minister, told a news conference that Britain was still studying the Peruvian proposals.]

Mr Haig, who began his talks at Number 10 at 9.30am yesterday, was reported to have been on the telephone to Señor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, during the afternoon. Their talk lasted 30 minutes, and presumably Mr Haig put Mrs Thatcher's response to the Argentine Government's proposals he carried from Buenos Aires.

The deliberations, which were continued through a working lunch, were apparently centred on Argentine proposals for resolving the dispute, which has brought Argentina and Britain to the verge of war.

It was not clear whether Mrs Thatcher had had any second thoughts about the British position, but as far as was known, the British Government was continuing to insist that Argentine troops must withdraw from the Falklands as an absolute precondition for any negotiations on the future of the British colony.

[From Washington sources, Nicholas Ashford reported that the broad terms of the proposal carried by Mr Haig could include:]

An Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration, in exchange for a recall of the British fleet, steaming towards the South Atlantic. The Argentine flag to be kept flying on the islands.

The 1,800 islanders to be allowed to choose their own form of government.

The possible deployment of an international peace-keeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.]

At the talks on the British side were Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary. Mr Haig was accompanied by among

Letters, page 7

Galtieri's warships keep out of no-go zone

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The 200-mile Maritime Exclusion Zone (MEZ) around the Falkland Islands came into being at 5 am yesterday, unchallenged by the Argentine Navy.

A statement issued later by the Ministry of Defence in London, said: "No naval incident has been reported. Nor has there been any report of Argentine warships or naval auxiliaries within the MEZ since it was established."

An Argentine naval destroyer and a single frigate were still at sea but had not apparently tested Britain's resolve by venturing across the forbidding line. There was no official report that either had on board the 27 or so Royal Marines captured by Argentine troops in "mopping-up" operations on the Falklands and South Georgia. The ministry had been in touch with the International Red Cross on their behalf, a spokesman said.

However, he did make the significant offer to share all mineral resources in an unspecified region around the Falklands for several years to come. Oil exploration has been conducted off the Argentine coast for the past two years and there have been encouraging signs of commercial deposits.

General Galtieri apparently feels his gesture is more important than mere economic considerations because in his view it would allow Britain to retain a direct, though admittedly tenuous

Between two and four British nuclear-powered submarines are thought to be patrolling the MEZ. Meanwhile the main naval task force of 15 surface warships with accompanying support vessels was still proceeding with no more than minor problems towards the disputed islands. It should arrive, unless diverted, in up to three weeks' time.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday it had noted reports the part of the Brazilian Navy had sailed southwards and that Brazilian naval exercises were imminent but it would not be drawn further.

Support for the Argentines from the Brazilian Navy would make life more difficult for the British task force. The Brazilian fleet is stronger than that of Argentina — not all that stronger perhaps, but with six modern British-built frigates and three British Oberon class submarines, which could stretch the Royal Navy's resources in the South Atlantic. Other ships include an elderly ex-Brish aircraft carrier of the Colossus class as that in service in Argentina.

Dr Owen: public opinion the danger

Continued on back page, col 8

not to be made a diplomatic sticking point.

Mr Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, said that an intermediate United Nations presence in the islands would fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Argentine forces and might be the best face-saving route to the negotiating table. Britain would not then need to put armed troops back in the islands, although it would have to insist that the Governor returned as the administering authority.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, the Conservative MP for Stroud, and chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday supported the line taken by Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, in his London Weekend Television interview on Sunday.

He said: "We can't go back to the status quo ante" and added that no one could be too dogmatic for the moment on the quest for a permanent settlement; whether it should be based on lease-back, joint



Shuttle diplomacy: Mrs Thatcher receives Mr Haig on the steps of No 10 Downing Street

Scheme for privatized road aid

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Proposals to "privitize" road building by letting construction firms finance as well as build stretches of new trunk routes have been put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport.

One controversial aspect of the scheme is for the Government to repay the builders an annual charge, depending on vehicle usage. The Treasury is understood to be strongly resisting what it sees as a subtler way to avoid public sector cash losses.

Diplomatic observers who monitored the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem said religious fervour had supplemented the nationalist protests of recent weeks.

In addition to demonstrators, a number of Jews and tourists were injured by stone-throwing Arabs in Jerusalem's walled Old City and in Gaza. The number of Easter tourists in east Jerusalem has slumped sharply and those remaining looked ill at ease.

One clash took place on the Via Dolorosa, believed to be the route taken by Christ to his crucifixion. Mr Eli Fastman, an Israeli campaigner working for the British Viznews company, was hit in the shoulder when soldiers fired.

The other method, which is Mr Howell's proposal, is to repay the debt by means of an annual charge on the Department of Transport based on traffic levels. If usage failed to reach the level predicted by the promoters the payment would be agreed.

The most obvious method — motorway tolls — has been ruled out on the familiar ground that Britain is too small and its road network too dense to make them feasible. It is too easy to choose an alternative route, the argument runs.

The other method, which is Mr Howell's proposal, is to repay the debt by means of an annual charge on the Department of Transport based on traffic levels. If usage failed to reach the level predicted by the promoters the payment would be agreed.

Ministers say the scheme would simply increase the cost of roads. They do not accept that the money raised would genuinely private sector investment since the key decision affecting profit or loss would be made almost entirely by the public sector.

Mr Howell argues, however, that it could finance much-needed new roads without adding to the burden of public expenditure.

Continued on back page, col 5

Argentina offers police for troops

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 12

Argentina has offered to bestow temporary self-government on the 1,800 Falkland islanders and replace its 9,000 troops with federal police if Britain turns back its military task force. Under no circumstances, however, is it prepared to negotiate the central question of sovereignty over the islands.

His plan would mean self-government for the islanders while peace negotiations went on, possibly under the auspices of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States, which includes the United States.

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Violence spreads in wake of Temple Mount killings

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 12

At least 20 people were injured today as a new wave of Arab protest spread through the occupied territories and east Jerusalem after yesterday's shooting on Temple Mount, in which a Jewish soldier killed two Muslims and injured many more.

Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem said 16 people received bullet wounds when Israeli troops fired at demonstrators in a number of towns and refugee camps. Scores of teargas grenades were used.

The idea, first disclosed in The Times last year, has strong appeal as a way of releasing road building from the constraints of public expenditure, and road builders affected by the recession are keen to try it.

Diplomatic observers who monitored the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem said religious fervour had supplemented the nationalist protests of recent weeks.

In the morning, the influential Muslim council issued a statement denying the claim by Mr Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, that yesterday's violence was the work of a mentally sick man. The council said if this had been the case, the man would not have been accepted into the Israeli Army.

Israeli police sources disclosed that the gunman, Mr Allen Goodman, aged 32, had been undergoing one of the shortened army training courses specially designed for new immigrants. The M16 rifle from which he fired 50 bullets was his army-issue weapon.

After the meeting of the Muslim council, 37 Arabs, including many Palestinian

notables, were arrested when they attempted to march towards the Temple Mount.

One of the organizers, Mr Anwar Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian defence minister and ambassador to London, said: "I am sorry that they stopped this, because it is a peaceful procession. It is an expression of a deep, religious faith."

Violence and unrest have spread to Arab areas which had not been affected by recent Palestinian disturbances. Thousands of Arab workers refused to come to their jobs in Israel, and an attempt was made to block the main railway line between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean coast.

Cards have been imposed in two refugee camps. Near the Gaza town of Khan Younis protesters were fired on by Israeli troops. Local sources said six people were injured. In a camp near Dehliyah, Palestinians said a five-year-old child had been seriously injured by an Israeli bullet.

In Cairo: Egypt today condemned the Temple Mount killings as a "reckless act" and demanded that Israel take measures to ensure the safety of the holy places.

Berlin: A rocket-propelled grenade hit the United States Embassy here today, but caused no casualties.

Israeli accusation, page 3

Yacht racing couple swept to death

By Richard Evans

A man and woman died yesterday in a sailing accident off Hartlepool, Cleveland, after coastguards had warned small boat sailors against going to sea.

The couple, both in their mid-40s, were swept from a 22-foot yacht after sailing from Hartlepool yacht club in a local race. Their coastguards had said a 9ft swell was running.

"It was just Easter madness. They were not even wearing life jackets. We did not know that the race was on and despite our radio warnings the club had not contacted us. But this often happens," the coastguards said.

Traffic trouble spots included the Winchester bypass where there was a seven-mile queue last night. The AA reported long queues in North Wales. The North-West took the brunt of yesterday's day tripper traffic with 10-mile queues on the M6.

Cars were nose to tail on the A64 and A59 in Yorkshire while there was an 8-mile queue near the Bewdley safari park in Worcestershire. Roads out of Stratford-upon-Avon were heavily congested.

Despite the traffic problems, conditions were less chaotic than in the past. Many people have today off while others are combining a week's holiday with the Easter break.

The RAC said: "It has not been an incredibly busy weekend because of the weather and because of the recession."

Forecast, back page.

The children were Neil, aged 5, twins Nathan and Naomi, aged 4, and Nigel, aged 1. Their bodies were removed from a back bedroom on the second floor. The family's pet dog also died in the fire.

Ne

FALKLANDS CRISIS

Argentina fails to delay OAS crisis session

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 12

The 30-nation Organization of American States (OAS) has agreed to go into special session here this evening on the Falkland Island crisis.

Earlier the OAS delayed the session for the second time in four days to allow American mediation attempts a chance to resolve the dispute.

There was a mood of cautious optimism in Washington today that the shuttle diplomacy by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, could prevent an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the islands.

However, while there was hope that shooting in the South Atlantic could be avoided, it was recognized that finding a permanent solution to the 149-year dispute over sovereignty was much more difficult.

American officials were uncharacteristically silent about the proposals which Mr Haig was understood to have taken from Buenos Aires to London, fearing that leaks to the press at this stage could jeopardize his delicate mission.

Sources aid the broad terms of the plan being considered by Mr Haig would fall within the scope of Security Council Resolution 502 and could include:

An Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration in exchange for a recall of the British fleet steaming towards the South Atlantic.

The Argentine flag to be kept flying on the islands.

The 1,800 islanders to be allowed to choose their own form of government.

The possible deployment of an international peacekeeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, expressed the more hopeful mood prevailing in Washington during a television interview yesterday when she said: "There is a reasonable likelihood that a last-minute sort of resolution may be found to the crisis which will at least avoid war or bloodshed between the two parties."

Several factors have contributed to the more buoyant mood prevailing in Washington. It is felt that the extension of Mr Haig's mission means that both Britain and Argentina are interested in a face-saving compromise which can avoid open hostilities.

Actions and statements by the Government in Buenos Aires are also taken as a sign that the Argentines, surprised by the strength of the British response to the island's seizure and the tough measures taken by Britain's main allies, want a negotiated settlement.

Similarly, officials have noted the relatively moderate tone of statements emanating from Buenos Aires. For example, Mr Esteban Takacs, the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, appeared on



The men in charge: Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, and his staff yesterday at HMS Warrior, Northwood, Middlesex. Left to right: Vice-Admiral Peter Herbert; Major-General Jeremy Moore (Major-General Royal Marines Commando Force); Admiral Fieldhouse; Vice-Admiral David Halifax (Chief of Staff to C in C); Air-Marshal Sir John Curtiss (AOC No 18 Group, RAF); and Rear-Admiral Peter Hammersley (Chief of Staff, Engineering).

P & O prepare bill of millions

By Nicholas Timmins

P & O, which is likely to present the Government with a bill for several million pounds in compensation when the Falkland Islands crisis is over, said yesterday that adult passengers and children deprived of cruises have been very understanding over the Government's requisitioning of their ships.

"We have had no complaints at all directed at us", a spokesman for the shipping line said yesterday. "People appreciate our position and have been extremely understanding."

Yesterday President José López Portillo of Mexico who supports the Argentine claim to the islands but opposes the use of force in settling international disputes, whatever grounds were given to justify it, said that Argentina has a right to "decolonise" the islands".

He proposed a settlement "in line with the law".

Señor López Portillo was referring to a United Nations resolution of 1965 which, he said,

recognised "the right of the Argentine Republic to decolonise the Malvinas Islands (Falklands)".

However, the resolution also upholds the islanders' right to a decisive voice in this issue.



Walking the olive branch . . .

Inhospitable islands

Life is tough, even for Land Rovers

If British troops have to land in the Falkland Islands they will find a country which is less hospitable than the people, and one hardly designed for military operations.

Although the terrain is mainly flat, soldiers on foot would have to negotiate ravines with mud at the bottom.

Once a week, when the weather is what passes for fine, a light seaplane might land near one of the country settlements with mail. Otherwise, islanders communicate with each other by radio, exchanging family gossip over the air as their main recreation. The constraints placed by the Argentine garrison on their use of radios are thought to be among the restrictions they will most resent.

The runway at Port Stanley is a fairly rudimentary airstrip. Still, troops landing on the Falklands might find life there soft and easy if they have already visited South Georgia, 800 miles south-east, where conditions are sub-Antarctic, with icebergs rather than seaweed cluttering the shore and the mountaintops in the sun.

There is a wry saying which the locals reserve for visitors: "If you don't like the weather just stay around for 10 minutes and it should get worse."

There is little snow or frost, but plenty of rain. Winds blow at an average of 20 miles an hour throughout the year and while there are calmer periods some of the time there are stormier seasons too. At this time of

Henry Stanhope

Only 10% against the use of force

Overwhelming support for the Government's stated Falklands policy and repugnance for the loss of life it might involve are contrasted in the following responses in a poll conducted last Thursday by Opinion Research for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme.

Support for diplomatic means backed by force (figures represent percentages):

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Strong support | 61 |
| Quite strong support | 18 |
| Neither support nor oppose | 13 |
| Oppose | 12 |
| Strongly oppose | 5 |

Support to a blockade, lasting at least six months:

| | |
|------------|----|
| Support | 75 |
| Oppose | 7 |
| Don't know | 7 |

Support for sinking Argentine Navy:

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Strongly support | 46 |
| Quite strongly support | 10 |
| Neither support nor oppose | 12 |
| Oppose | 12 |
| Strongly oppose | 5 |

Would you regard many islanders killed as a price worth paying?

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Worth the price | 57 |
| Not worth the price | 31 |
| Don't know | 11 |

If the islanders were prepared to accept Argentine rule rather than see their lives put at risk:

| | |
|---|----|
| British should nevertheless use military option | 57 |
| British should negotiate | 18 |
| British should abandon claims | 15 |
| Don't know | 5 |

Voting intention:

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Conservative | 37 |
| Labour | 37 |
| SDP/Liberal Alliance | 26 |

Task force put on war footing in tropics

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 12

Captains of several Royal Navy ships were meeting on board HMS Invincible today to coordinate exercises and bring the fleet to full readiness for war.

The captains of Invincible and the other aircraft carrier Hermes held a council of war last week but this latest meeting will include commanders of the other frigates and vessels in the task force.

Reviewing the situation one high-ranking officer said: "The programme continues this week with more advanced and more coordinated exercises between the various ships. As each day goes by these efforts are more coordinated." Among the scheduled exercises are feigned attacks by the carriers on one another and these may well now include defensive operations by the missile-carrying frigates.

Unconfirmed reports on the BBC radio news of signs of a diplomatic solution to the crisis were meanwhile greeted with some scepticism and a "wait and see" attitude. "I'm cautiously optimistic," the officer said. "But as far as we are concerned, we press on and continue preparing for whatever the Government wants us to do."

Preparations on board the Invincible on Easter Monday against attack were the most intense since the anti-submarine carrier left Portsmouth over a week ago.

The use of smoke canisters, thunderflashes and "scare bombs" in addition to a simulated air attack were designed to add an air of realism.

A klaxon over the tannoy at 9 am and the statement "Action stations, action stations. Assume NBCD State One. Condition Zulu" announced the start of a four-hour exercise in which five enemy aircraft were said to be launching an attack.

The tannoy announced that the ship's Harrier fighters had been scrambled to meet the aggressors and had put several "in the water", but one attacker had slipped through and fired an Exocet missile hitting the ship. Firefighting teams using breathing apparatus had to make their way down darkened passageways filled with smoke as one-pound scare charges, normally used to deter divers, were dropped overboard to add realistic sound effects.

The tannoy continued to announce the outbreak of fires elsewhere in the ship and the firefighting teams, watched by umpires, had to get there as fast as possible.

Commander Anthony Provest, the second-in-command, who first joined the ship, just before we sailed, described the exercise as "pretty severe" and said the crew would get the idea of the sort of damage the carrier would receive in action. Preparing the ship to withstand attack as best as possible is treated extremely seriously and one senior officer added: "There are many documented incidents of ships which didn't get it right and sank as a consequence, and here are others which got it right and were saved. The programme has been quite excellent. The flying has come together extremely well. They've pulled their act together and indeed advanced in their state of training."

He said that flying off the old type of carriers had been especially "nerve-racking and high-tension business".

They are being offered money back pro-rata for the next day, and the Uganda's major reserves, according to a report today by Petroleum Information International, an oil industry publication.

In 1975 a United States Geological Survey report estimated the area's potential could total between 40 million and 200 million barrels of oil, but there has been little exploration, according to the weekly newsletter.

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World viewpoint

Chileans weigh up Soviet connexion

Five-column headlines in Chilean newspapers on the Falklands dispute have emphasized the country's concern about the situation and the possibility of war (Florence Vargas writes from Santiago).

Newspapers and magazines have extensively analyzed the situation over the long Easter holiday, and the conservative daily *El Mercurio* suggested that the Soviet Union might become directly involved.

In its political analysis the paper stated that the unpredictable diplomatic moves of Señor Nicomedes Mendoza, the Argentine Foreign Minister, implied a serious break of that country's traditional links with the West and an approach to foreign powers which opened the way to foreign influences in the hemisphere. *El Mercurio* commented that Argentine counter-moves had reached the extreme of suggesting that Soviet naval forces would intervene in support of the Argentine occupation of the Falklands.

Argentina was forgetting that the Pope had been waiting 16 months for the Argentine answer to his official proposal on the southern dispute with Chile. Argentina had also forgotten that it refused World Court arbitration in the Falklands dispute and that it threatened arbitration in 1978 if Chile sought arbitration at The Hague.

Other Chilean newspapers have expressed concern regarding the economic implications and impact on Chilean foreign trade of a war zone near its borders. Chilean political analysts agree that Chile should act with extreme caution in order to capitalize on the event and to avoid errors of consequence.

Moscow: Brickbats for London and for Bonn

The Russians yesterday stepped up their attacks of Britain over the Falklands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and bickering after imperial greatness (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The Soviet Union also strongly denied that the Russians were seeking advantages for themselves in the conflict, and denounced Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, for saying on Saturday that the Soviet Union was encouraging Argentina in an act of violence.

Pravda's London correspondent, in his first substantive report on the affair, said the British Government was showing "an amazing lack of interest in the situation in Latin America even further. It said many British politicians and organizations were demanding that the Government renounced the use of force in settling the dispute.

In its sharp criticism of Herr Genscher, Pravda said his accusations were untrue and he was supporting imperialist circles in Britain who were trying to re-establish colonial control in the islands using gunboat diplomacy.

Argentina is the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in the Third World, and the Russians have expressed concern that the British naval blockade of the islands might disrupt vital Argentine exports of grain and meat to the Soviet Union. Soviet support for Buenos Aires has grown noticeably warmer in the past few days as the Russians have grasped the dimensions and implications of the conflict.

Tokyo: Suzuki 'refusing to impose sanctions'

Mr Zenko Suzuki,

the Japanese Prime Minister,

has replied to Mrs Thatcher's

request for full Japanese

support against Argentina in

the Falklands dispute.

The spokesman refused to

disclose the contents of Mr

Suzuki's letter, but Kyodo,

the Japanese news agency,

said he had refused to impose

economic sanctions against

Argentina. He was quoted as

saying that Japan's position

was that the dispute should

be solved at the United Nations.

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Don't snipe at the Foreign Office, go for the politicians instead

In his article in *The Times* on April 8, Ronald Butt laid two charges against the Foreign Office. The first was that in foreign policy over the years officials had deliberately discarded morality in favour of expediency; the second, that they had conditioned successive foreign secretaries to neglect the relationship between diplomacy and defence.

On the first of these accusations, where is his evidence? If I remember correctly, it was the Foreign Office officials Vansittart and Wigand who were identified as arguing most forcibly against conciliation of the dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

At the time of the Suez operation, it was widely known that many officials argued that to proceed with the kind of military plan which was proposed would leave a moral stigma on Britain.

Foreign Office officials have often been labelled pro-Arab and anti-Israel, but I have never known one who did not insist upon the inviolability of the State of Israel. So it is with South Africa. If arguments of expediency had prevailed, the Royal Navy would still be in Simonstown, and 3,000 miles nearer the Falkland Islands, but those considerations were rejected in favour of sustaining a principle.

Within my recollection the task was given to the Foreign Office officials to prepare with their opposite numbers from overseas the draft to be embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Against much opposition, they insisted that it should contain (1) acceptance by the signatories of human rights and (2) inclusion of that rule in the Charter of the United Nations which insists on non-interference by one country



Lord Home of the Hirsel,
former Prime Minister and
Foreign Secretary, replies
to Ronald Butt's criticism
of the official handling of
the events leading up to
the invasion of the
Falkland Islands

in the internal affairs of another.

In international affairs, where there are so many motes and beams, it is not always easy to detect a moral content, but historically it is impossible to sustain the charge that Foreign Office officials never admit that there is a point beyond which diplomacy cannot go and other means have to be employed.

That is certainly true of the Falkland Islands dispute. No one will doubt that the Foreign Office was right to try for a negotiated settlement. Equally all must concede that the moral test which any particular proposal had to pass was that it must be acceptable to the Falkland Islanders. That condition was strictly preserved by all Foreign Office officials and ministers. At that point, to borrow Mr Butt's phrase, "the Foreign Office dug in its toes".

As to the solutions which were canvassed, namely condominium or a lease-back of sovereignty, they cannot in themselves have been reprehensible as they are virtually the same as those being considered

now after force has been used to back diplomacy.

No two situations with which the Foreign Office is called to deal are alike, and few, if any, of the solutions to the deadlock are plain. There are bound to be what Dr Runcie lately called "ethical ambiguities" in free societies.

If, for example, the purely moral test was to be applied, there would be a strong case for ejecting the Soviet Union from the United Nations for breaching the Charter. It could come to that, but so far there has been a majority among the democracies in favour of trying all reasonable means to wean her away from her practice of subversion and the use of force in support of political aims to a more constructive relationship.

Democracies deal in conciliation and only as a last resort with arms.

The failure in the case of the Falklands was not that diplomacy was tried and tried again but that an error was made (in which others were concerned as well as the Foreign Office) as to the degree of visible force which

could have deterred the dictator bent on an operation of snatch and grab. That was not a moral, but a military calculation. It was for that misjudgment in this particular case that Lord Carrington and others paid the penalty.

One lesson has been reinforced, that dictators play by the rules which democracies observe. Doubtless Mr Butt will not begrudge the Foreign Office the very substantial diplomatic achievements which have occurred in recent days. To have mobilized the Security Council, the European Community, influential members of the Commonwealth and the United States on Britain's side shows that there is still influence and authority in British diplomacy.

One further thought strikes me. In a free society, no one should be cocooned against criticism, but scrupulous care should be taken to select, where possible, the politicians rather than the officials. The former can answer back, the latter cannot; and if their case goes by default, the morale of their service can sink.

I recall in this context a conversation with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on the merits of sporting guns. After a time, Mrs Gromyko chipped in and said: "If you buy a gun for my son, buy a better gun than you do for my husband, for my son allows the ducks to rise off the water".

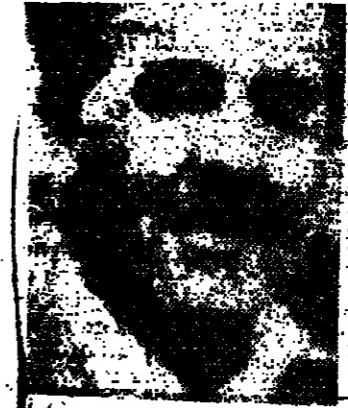
Officials are sitting ducks. With any future shot Mr Butt may fire, I hope his target will be the politician and his model the younger of the Gromykos.

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In Sir Ian McGeoch's article on the Falklands crisis last Tuesday the quotation attributed to General Sherman should have been attributed to Nathan Bedford Forrest.



Peach: died April '79



Kelly: died June '79



Prosser: died August '80

The legal lesson of these three men's deaths

by Michael Meacher

Despite the acquittal last month of the three prison officers charged with the murder of Barry Prosser at Winson Green prison in Birmingham, widespread disquiet still exists about the whole episode. A local MP has called for a public inquiry. Four civil liberties organizations have just asked the Home Secretary to reopen the matter, particularly to examine again the adequacy of the procedures for dealing with deaths in custody.

In the period 1970-80 there were 336 deaths in police custody in England and Wales. In addition, during the similar period 1969-79 there were 531 deaths in prison, of which 226, as determined by an inquest, were due to unnatural causes or suicide. Of both these totals, only a small number of cases have aroused concern as to whether death might have been due to violence or neglect. But in these cases the procedure been on several counts very dubious.

The basic problem is that coroners' inquests at present follow almost none of the rules designed to ensure justice in all other courts. The coroner himself, not the interested parties, decides what evidence to call, and he alone can address the jury, and often virtually directs it on the verdict. The police lawyers have all the witnesses' statements, while the lawyers of the other interested parties have nothing comparable with which to test the police evidence. And however eccentric the coroner's view of the law or of the evidence, there is no right of appeal.

Perhaps the most serious deficiencies, however, are the denial of legal aid and the denial of access to the police investigator's report for both the family concerned and for other interested parties. Inquests were not usually in a position to be represented at inquests, even where the police or other official bodies were to be selected in the same way as for other courts. And the coroner's officer was to be a civilian and not a policeman, as was previously often the case.

But Mr Whitelaw turned down the two key reforms. Legal aid was rejected, on the ground that it would cost £3m a year (though it is hard to see how this figure was arrived at); and unless it was assumed either that there would be at least 100 cases a year similar to Blair Peach or Jimmy Kelly, or that all inquests would have interested parties seeking legal aid. Also, access to the investigator's report was rejected, on the ground of confidentiality.

Nevertheless, even if these reforms were to be made, there are still serious drawbacks inherent in the inquest system as a means of examining such sensitive episodes as deaths in custody where there may be suspicious circumstances. Coroners do not necessarily have the background to handle this kind of highly charged case.

For example, at the inquest after the Deptford fire which killed 13 young black people in January 1981, the coroner took no written notes during the whole of the proceedings.

Perhaps the most valuable reform would be to establish a two-tier process. First, a filter mechanism would separate off those relatively few cases where there was *prima facie* evidence of violence or neglect in custody. The remainder, the great majority of cases, could still appropriately be handled by coroners, though the several improvements in procedure mentioned here do need to be made. But the former cases should be dealt with by a High Court judge.

This should ensure a thorough and proper hearing of the matter, with both sides able to call witnesses and to present their evidence in their own way, and with both sides and the jury having full access to all the relevant evidence.

The Iranians would not permit the Iraqis to speak to journalists although they produced more than 100 foreign captives — "guests" they called them — from Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Nigeria and Somalia, who had been taken among the Iraqi prisoners.

A bearded librarian from the Lebanese town of Zahle claimed he had been forced to enlist while working in Baghdad. A Somali, Fauzi Bijazi, frightened but smugly pleaded with me to tell his embassy of his presence. He had been a scholarship student at Baghdad University, he said, when he had been press-ganged into the Iraqi army. He had not been visited by the Red Cross. But he got no further, for an Iranian soldier ordered him not to speak.

Many of the 14,000 prisoners were driven from their barracks to other barracks through the town of Shahr-ezad, a chilling journey through small, windswept villages where peasants and veiled women shrieked their hostility towards Iraq and its Teheran newspaper *Kayhan*, which was printed in Arabic.

When these prisoners return to Baghdad, some of them —

perhaps a goodly proportion — will carry these lessons with them, an incubus for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

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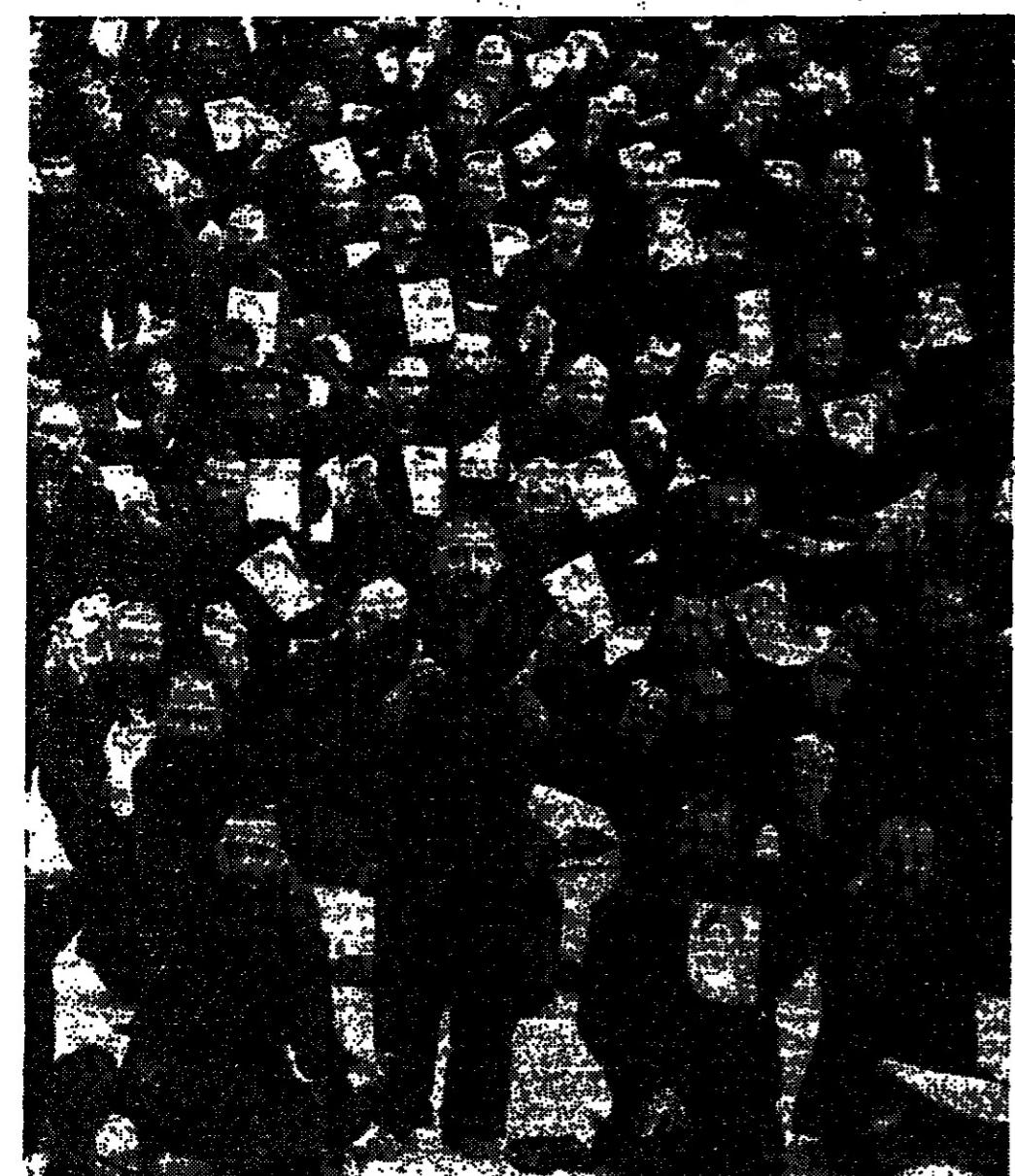
For it is this issue of liability which lies at the heart of the uneasy relationship between coroners' courts and other courts.

What is needed is a halfway house between the normal uncontroversial inquest without suspicious circumstances and a full-scale criminal trial where the defendant has been charged with a specific and serious offence.

If the causes of the last few years have shown anything, it is this gap in the English legal system which urgently needs filling.

The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West.

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Iraqis in Parandak camp: obeisance to the Ayatollah

Parandak POW Camp, Northern Iran

The Iraqi prisoners sat cross-legged on the windy parade ground, many of them with new, well-trimmed beards, all of them wearing around their necks a colourised portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini. They were intent men with eyes which moved in a way that only captivity can control, glancing at each other nervously and then staring with near gratitude at their prison guards. They sat in lines a quarter mile apart — 14,000 of them — swayed by the enormity of their surrender, when Iran's Army Chief of Staff, grey-haired and be-spectacled, almost avuncular, told them of Iraq's supposedly moral iniquities, the Iraqis roared back: "Down with Saddam Hussein!"

It was not brainwashing in the normally accepted use of the term. It was scarcely indoctrination. But there could be no doubt what the Iranians are trying to do at Parandak: to make Saddam Hussein's own soldiers more dangerous to his Baathist regime than the Iranian army which is fighting its way towards the Iraqi frontier. When Khomeini's name was mentioned, it echoed over the massive parade ground, repeated by the thousands of Iraqi soldiers who then knelt in prayer and homage to the Islamic faith which overthrew the Shah.

They were paid between eight and 60 Swiss francs per day in wages, and — according to the Iranians — have been individually contacted by the Red Cross and allowed to send letters to their families in Iraq. Their guards, in red striped trousers, red military peaked caps and white neckerchiefs, are among the smartest soldiers in Iran; model

troops for a model prisoner of war camp. The Iraqis are meant to be impressed.

Apparently there have been no attempts to escape across the double wall of barbed wire that surrounds the camp. "The prisoners are glad to be alive," said an Iranian from the Ministry of National Education. He neglected to mention that the captives were being held far from the battlefield, beneath the breezy mountains of the Alborz range, 350 miles from the Iraqi frontier.

A few hundred prisoners refused to pray — they had probably not washed before prayer, added the official, they have not been purified.

But they will be, or so Ayatollah Khomeini firmly believes. From his residence in North Tehran, the man who still personifies Iran's revolution has given specific instructions that Iraqi prisoners of war are to be well treated and given all the rights of captive soldiers.

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THE TIMES DIARY



John Lill, who is to play all 32 Beethoven piano sonatas in a series of eight concerts at the Queen Elizabeth Hall starting on Thursday, says that planning the programmes has been rather like arranging a menu.

"To play them in straight chronological order is stylistically too cramped. Each recital must give a fair representation of earlier, middle and late works, played in order of composition. I would never play an earlier work after a later, and no programme

must last much more than 2½ hours for fear of overtaxing the audience."

Lill has also managed to arrange that there will be at least one named sonata in each recital. "Some people are attracted to the music," he says, "though some of the greatest do not have names, including the last. That is the greatest of all, and must, of course, be played last."

Next year Lill, who had memorized all Beethoven's piano music by the age of 14, will be adding the five piano concertos too, for performances in San Diego.

None the less he attracted first Stephane Grappelli, then Kenny Baker, and then Americans such as Billie Holiday, Billy Eckstine, Sarah Vaughan and the Count Basie band to play and sing there "for love". Les Deighton, the novelist now living in tax exile in Ireland, was a waiter.

This time the club's site, a basement below Bentley's restaurant in Swallow Street, off Piccadilly, will be completely refurbished before the opening in May.

Erudite protest from Dorset: the meat counter at the Sherborne Liptons over Easter bore a sign saying "You can stick your corned beef where Don Juan stuck his paella". What juice fit of Tirso de Molina, Moliere or Byron do the locals know that I have missed?

Shabby treatment

A billboard in English stuck across Pablo Picasso's birthplace in Malaga announces: "The wax museum at Torremolinos — third dimension in wax." After last year's brouhaha in Spain celebrating the centenary of the painter's birth, it is sad no one has thought of putting a plaque on 6, Plaza de la Marceda, a pleasant early 19th century square just behind Malaga's cathedral.

The house, where Picasso lived the first nine years of his life, is tumbledown. Plaster is falling, the windows gaping open with shutters gone. The last occupants left their junk behind.

By contrast two streets away a plaque commemorates the birth of a totally forgotten poet, "an illustrious unknown", as the Spanish would call him. It makes Picasso's treatment look shabbier.

There is something funny about typewriters, and this is not a case of a bad workman blaming his tools. It is their prices, which seem to be perpetually almost halved.

In several areas of trade, such as bedding, furniture, carpets and domestic appliances, it is forbidden to make comparisons with manufacturers' recommended prices, because they had become notoriously meaningless. Yet it is still permitted with typewriters, where such comparisons are just as misleading.

An extract from the latest report of the Advertising Standards Authority: people objected

to an advertisement offering a typewriter at £199.95. It stated "recommended retail price £383— save £183". They said the manufacturers themselves advertised the typewriter as being sold at "around £200", reducing the "saving" to about 50%.

The complaint was not upheld. Indeed the manufacturers recommended retail price already so wildly disconnected from the selling price, has since increased again, and now stands at £394.44. "It is outside our remit," says the ASA's pathological committee.

And that without any regard for Gill's preferences for unjoined lines and short measures.

The gallery is unrepresentative, says "A catalogue is not a work of art." A design conforming to Gill's firm views was considered, but rejected because the gallery's printer could not cope.

A note of titillation.

The British conductor Alan Bazzelton flew to Sofia on Thursday to conduct Vassil Williams' Bulgarian orchestra. The chief work is the composer's sixth symphony which, according to Gerhard Ruckoldtsky, has not been performed in any community before.

Hargrove, who studied in Bulgaria and speaks the language well enough to convey the favours of English pastoralists to Sofia's strings, says the Bulgarians are keen to diversify their music, but cannot afford to pay orchestral parts in the West. In this instance the Vassil Williams Trust has donated the royalties of the score which Hargrove takes with him.

After my comments yesterday about Easter's new role as the second coming of Christmas, it is with little surprise that I learn that an eight-foot Christmas tree with four lights was erected outside the John Peel Inn at Colwick over Easter. The owner explained that he had only just now put the tree up at Easter.

PTB

When no news is electrifying

الجامعة

THE TIMES

PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TREMBLING THRONES OF ARABY

The war between Iran and Iraq has from the start been more ideological than territorial — a war between secular Arab nationalism and revolutionary Shia Islam. Each side in the other's eyes represents an absolute evil — "Persian racism in a religious mask" pitted against a "megalomaniac unbeliever and agent of American imperialism". President Saddam Hussein of Iraq hoped to avert the threat of Shi'ite revolution in his own country by bringing down the crisis-ridden, disorganized Iranian regime with one devastating blow. Ayatollah Khomeini responded by urging all Muslims "to struggle against the Baghdad regime and to help the Iraqi people free themselves from Baathist oppression".

The latter dénouement now seems nearer than the former. The Ayatollah's government has withheld the Iraqi onslaught and is on the counter-offensive. Mr Hussein is looking with obvious desperation for a face-saving peace, and not finding it. The Iranian leaders are saying, for the moment, that they will respect Iraq's frontiers, but they still refuse to negotiate with the aggressor. It looks as though they are waiting to see if Mr Hussein will be finished off by his own people, hoping that the army which he sent into a costly and futile war will now turn and get rid of him.

President Assad of Syria is hoping that, too. He has felt the blade very near his neck in the last three years, and although on the face of it his domestic enemies — the Muslim Brotherhood — have more in common ideologically with Iran, he knows that it is from his fellow-Baathists in Baghdad that they get moral and material support. The enmity between rival factions of the Baath party surpasses that between Arab and Persian, or even between secularism and militant Islam. Thus Mr Assad and the

Ayatollah have joined forces against their common enemy in Baghdad. Syria has not spared them — but she has tightened the noose around Mr Hussein's neck by closing the Syrian-Iraqi border, and now also the pipeline through which Iraqi oil reaches the Mediterranean.

If Mr Hussein falls, what next? That is the question being anxiously asked in other Arab capitals west and south of Baghdad. Could the humiliated Iraqi army stabilize the situation and end the war, or would it simply open the way to an Islamic republic, Iranian style, dominated by the Shiite *mujahidin* of Najaf and Karbala? And would the contagion stop there, or would it spread to Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and the eastern province of Saudi Arabia — all areas where Shi'ism, like oil, is a subterranean force now bubbling to the surface?

King Hussein of Jordan is worried, too. He must be wondering now if he made the right decision when he switched sides in the Syrian-Iraqi quarrel in the late 1970s. At the time Iraq seemed to have a good deal more to offer, but now his namesake's friendship is becoming something of a liability. Yet it is too late to go back. The "Shah of Jordan" (as the Iranians call him), whose name is stamped on the crates of ammunition captured with the Iraqi forces in Dezful, has no hope of making friends with the revolutionary rulers of Iran. Nor could he hope to gain anything from further upheavals in the Gulf. He and his fellow monarchs have to close ranks against the revolutionary tide, and hope that Iraq can be saved.

Where can they look for help, if not to the largest Arab state, which already provides them with so much of their brain power, and which is still the leading military power in the Arab world: the state which, three years ago, they hounded out of the Arab League for its temerity in making peace with Israel? Egypt is not only about to recover the last segment of its occupied territory but is also in the process of making its re-entry — not triumphant but on its own terms — into an Arab world that cannot, after all, do without it, just as President Sadat always predicted. While Iraqi missions visit Cairo to discuss arms supplies and other forms of support, an Egyptian delegation plays a key role at a non-aligned conference on the Palestinian in Kuwait; and Egypt, not so long ago all but expelled from the non-aligned movement by a concerted Arab drive, has now been specially asked by Iraq to help prepare the non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September.

Should the West join in this general rallying of pro-Western Arab states behind Iraq? The answer must surely be no. Mr Saddam Hussein is a sanguinary dictator, not worth saving in himself, and any attempt to save him may aggravate our problems with a successor regime. Besides, the Middle East has already suffered too much from Western meddling, which has seldom produced the results that Western leaders hoped for. It is time we stopped trying to play Arab politics and concentrated instead on helping moderate Arabs to reach a solution of the one Middle Eastern problem the West cannot escape responsibility for — the problem of Palestine.

As for Iran, we should all devoutly wish its deliverance from its present barbaric regime. But it is far from certain that that will be achieved quickest by helping Iraq to carry on fighting. At present, Iran's potential Bonapartes are presumably at bay at the front. It is when they return in triumph that the mullahs should watch out.

For Iran, we should all

A longer view on Middle East oil

From Mr A. R. K. Mackenzie

Sir, Few people would deny that it is important to have a coherent strategy for such a vital area as the Middle East; nor that such a strategy means that our political, cultural and economic policies should all be moving in the same direction. But are they?

On the one hand, we go to consider pains to improve our political relations in the area and to combat such follies as *Death to the Zionists*. Yet as soon as oil prices fall we immediately lose interest in agreements with the chief oil producers and say, as did your distinguished contributor [Mr Christopher Johnson] on April 6, "Let us make hay while the sun shines".

Surely this is very shortsighted? As your contributor acknowledged, either world economic recovery or the next Middle East crisis could trigger off a new oil price rise very rapidly. Can it therefore be in our interest to undercut or alienate Sheikh Yamani? Are we likely to get someone better in his place?

In raising such questions one has no intention of appeasing Opec. Nor does one ignore the short-term stocking problems of the oil companies. Yet one should surely bear in mind that the oil producers may now be in a more accommodating frame of mind, and that we badly need their cooperation, not only over energy supplies but also in working out more adequate answers to Third World problems.

It would therefore seem to me that, instead of simply making Opec sweat, there is urgent need for high-level discussions with Opec countries (especially those in the Gulf), and also between the oil companies and our own Government, to make sure that short-term economic decisions are consistent with our overall strategy.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. K. MACKENZIE,
4 Buckingham Place, SW1.
April 6.

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, Some of us have been advocating in *The Times* and elsewhere a "global bargain" with Opec. Two key elements of this bargain would be an offer to Opec of inflation-proof investments for their surpluses in exchange for a reduction in oil prices for the poorer developing countries.

May I now point out that, in the recent Budget, we have offered Opec quite unconditionally and unilaterally inflation-proof investments for their surpluses through the new indexed gilts which will soon be freely available to all investors, including Opec. Thus what has been advocated as a bargain with Opec has now turned out to be a bargain for Opec.

Is it too late to discuss with Opec a counterpart to this unilateral concession? At the moment obviously this concession is only made by the United Kingdom but, if it results in a large diversion of Opec funds to London, one imagines that it may not be long until other countries offer similar facilities to Opec on an equally unilateral and unconditional basis. Then the chance of using this concession as a basis of a broader bargain with Opec would have been lost.

It may be thought that at this very moment, when oil prices are on the slide and Opec is in some disarray, the need for a global bargain has disappeared. I believe, however, that this would be a very shortsighted view.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development
Studies, University of Sussex,
Brighton, Sussex.

Health scrutinies

From Mrs M. E. Parsons

Sir, In her article about health scrutinies (April 2) Annabel Ferriman refers to the possibility of raising extra money for the health service by charging insurance companies more efficiently for the hospital care of traffic victims.

The Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury (the Pearson commission) looked at this question, and paragraphs 1082-1085 of volume one of their report deals with road accident treatment costs. In paragraph 1084 it is stated: "The amount currently recovered by the National Health Service... is probably less than 5 per cent of the costs incurred, which amounted to nearly £25m in 1976" and, in paragraph 1085: "We are in no doubt that the present provisions for recovering the cost of treating road accident victims are ineffective..."

The commission's report was published in March, 1976.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH PARSONS,
Secretary to the Pearson
Commission,
18 St James Mansions,
West End Lane, NW6.
April 3.

Gas supply

From Professor S. C. Littlechild

Sir, Jonathan Davis (Business News, March 29) refers to the difficulty faced by the oil companies in competing with British Gas, which has all the early supplies tied up under long-term contracts.

One device for overcoming this problem would be for the Department of Energy to purchase these contracts at a price related to the price paid by British Gas, then to auction the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Resident's account of Falklands action

From Captain E. P. Carlisle
Sir, May I refer to your report from Christopher Thomas on April 10 and the letter of Mr Rex Hunt, in your paper today (April 12).

I returned to Britain on Saturday under the protection of the Swiss Diplomatic Corps as, after safely leaving the Falkland Islands on Thursday, I had been subjected to six hours of intensive questioning and a minute search of my person and all belongings and papers by the Argentine security services at both Comodoro Py and Buenos Aires. My reasons for returning to this country were that I believed that I could give valuable information to the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence about conditions and the situation of the islands and the up-to-date opinions of the inhabitants, which would help defend the present situation and reduce the possibility of war between Argentina and Great Britain.

Surely this is very shortsighted? As your contributor acknowledged, either world economic recovery or the next Middle East crisis could trigger off a new oil price rise very rapidly. Can it therefore be in our interest to undercut or alienate Sheikh Yamani? Are we likely to get someone better in his place?

In raising such questions one has no intention of appeasing Opec. Nor does one ignore the short-term stocking problems of the oil companies. Yet one should surely bear in mind that the oil producers may now be in a more accommodating frame of mind, and that we badly need their cooperation, not only over energy supplies but also in working out more adequate answers to Third World problems.

It would therefore seem to me that, instead of simply making Opec sweat, there is urgent need for high-level discussions with Opec countries (especially those in the Gulf), and also between the oil companies and our own Government, to make sure that short-term economic decisions are consistent with our overall strategy.

After many years of patient and inconclusive diplomatic exchanges and to distract attention from their troubles at home the Argentine military Government invaded the islands. In my view the correct action would have been to render the garrison in the face of pressure to save the expense of life.

The Governor chose to declare a state of emergency, confine the population to their homes, pain

of arrest, and mobilise the local defence force of about 30 men and about 60 Royal Marines. A battle took place for about an hour in which some thousands of rounds of small arms fire were expended, whereupon a truce was arranged and the Governor surrendered.

There were no British casualties and practically no damage done to Government House around which the action took place. One Argentine soldier was killed (there has been one military funeral in Argentina) and, it is believed, one injured. Mr Hunt has greatly exaggerated the number of casualties inflicted. The Argentines have thus been able to claim a military victory which would otherwise have been denied them.

No preparations have been made to mine the three approach roads or to enable the local

population to take a hand in the defence of their homeland. It is my opinion that if the defence had been conducted with determination the invaders might well have been defeated. We have instead suffered a military humiliation similar to that suffered in 1807, as referred to by Mr Robert Dashwood in his letter to you published on April 10.

Work carried out from the research vessel Farnella by the scientists of this institute did indeed include surveys of possible disposal sites for radioactive waste, correctly reported by your Science Editor on March 30. This work was part of a larger programme of feasibility studies into the oceanic disposal of high-level radioactive waste (HLRW) being carried out by this institute under contract to the Department of the Environment. Similar work is being conducted by the USA, France, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan and is co-ordinated internationally through the Seabed Working Group of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD.

In view of the antiquity of many navigational charts still in use, Mr Dawson draws attention to one of the problems facing oceanographers engaged in such feasibility studies. The sparsity of data relating to many areas of the ocean floor. An appropriate part of the early phase of this research, therefore, is to produce high-quality maps of areas deemed worthy of further study.

The equipment used in making such maps includes a range of acoustic instruments (echo sounders, seismic profiling apparatus, side-scan sonar) which not only tell us about the morphology of the seabed but provide information on the nature and thickness of the sediments. This was the type of work being carried out on r. v. Farnella.

Mr Dawson is wrong, however, in considering that the complexity of water motions within the world's oceans negates our efforts. The reason why the oceanic option for HLRW disposal is still worth pursuing is because its effectiveness depends far less on the properties of the water masses than on those of the sediments beneath. The most plausible form that such a disposal might take involves the burial of waste canisters some tens of metres beneath the sea floor.

The effectiveness of this method depends on the effectiveness of the sedimentary barrier between the waste and the sea itself. Thus oceanic disposal of HLRW is, in fact, a form of geological disposal, analogous to methods of disposal on land being explored in a number of countries. Since most of the world's surface is covered by ocean, the feasibility of geological disposal cannot be properly evaluated without including marine geology.

In conclusion, radioactive waste exists. Safe methods of storing or disposing of it need to be found. Burial within the sediments of the deep ocean floor is a disposal option which we would be foolish to ignore and which could yet prove to be the optimum method of containing this dangerous material.

The inhabitants of the islands should be offered a new status as full citizens of a renamed "United Kingdom of the Greater British Isles" ("Great Britain", originally so named to distinguish it from Smaller Brittany, is a term much misused, almost harder so often to resolve).

Parliament well knows that under successive governments efforts have been continually made to resolve them through diplomatic, UN and other channels, always within the wishes of the local inhabitants and the requirements of human rights which were the hallmark of British administration. The remote Falkland Islands, without any indigenous inhabitants such as were found in the Americas and Africa and Australasia, were settled by a population of 100 per cent British stock.

The attack is now being made by a fascist autocracy whose military exploits so far seem to have been aimed at the human rights of the indigenous inhabitants and their own immigrant nationals.

The same status (and attitude) should be available (it and when circumstances so permit) for inhabitants of other islands such as Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha and Pitcairn — I prudently omit other potential candidates.

Yours sincerely,
KEITH HAMILTON JONES,
Morval House, Morval,
near East Looe, Cornwall.

April 7.

From Lord De L'Isle, V.C.
Sir, During the forthcoming weeks we are likely to be submitted to much conflicting advice on the resolution of the dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. We shall be assailed by the growing clamour of international and party controversy and recrimination.

Those of us who experienced in our own lives the consequences of appearing aggressive should have learned that we ought to direct our thoughts constantly to a few substantial points so as to avoid a dangerous confusion of mind. In this dispute they are as follows:

1. Argentina has neglected to submit her claim to sovereignty over the islands to the International Court at the Hague. 2. Argentina, though a party to the Charter, continues to defy the particular resolution of the Security Council which insists on the immediate withdrawal of her forces in occupation of the Falklands.

3. Aggression has so far succeeded. If pressure by the United Nations is insufficient to restore the people and territory of the Falklands to British rule, and should other diplomatic means fail as well, this country has the right and — I would submit — the duty to restore our sovereignty by force if need be.

4. The consequences for the international community, and for the authority of the Security Council, are directly at issue, as is the resolve of the British people to protect the rights and wishes of fellow subjects in the islands.

5. A diplomacy which fails to support unequivocally the establishment of the law of nations which has been breached by violence will undermine further violent lawlessness in the future.

Yours sincerely,
KEN RAWNSLEY, President,
The Royal College of
Psychiatrists,
17 Belgrave Square, SW1.
April 6.

Geological disposal of nuclear waste

From Dr T. J. G. Francis

Sir, May I correct some misconception about the dumping of radioactive waste in the oceans of put forward by your correspondent, Mr Dawson (April 2)?

Work carried out from the research vessel Farnella by the scientists of this institute did indeed include surveys of possible disposal sites for radioactive waste, correctly reported by your Science Editor on March 30. This work was part of a larger programme of feasibility studies into the oceanic disposal of high-level radioactive waste (HLRW) being carried out by this institute under contract to the Department of the Environment. Similar work is being conducted by the USA, France, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan and is co-ordinated internationally through the Seabed Working Group of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD.

In view of the antiquity of many navigational charts still in use, Mr Dawson draws attention to one of the problems facing oceanographers engaged in such feasibility studies. The sparsity of data relating to many areas of the ocean floor.

An appropriate part of the early phase of this research, therefore, is to produce high-quality maps of areas deemed worthy of further study.

The equipment used in making such maps includes a range of acoustic instruments (echo sounders, seismic profiling apparatus, side-scan sonar) which not only tell us about the morphology of the seabed but provide information on the nature and thickness of the sediments. This was the type of work being carried out on r. v. Farnella.

Mr Dawson is wrong, however, in considering that the complexity of water motions within the world's oceans negates our efforts. The reason why the oceanic option for HLRW disposal is still worth pursuing is because its effectiveness depends far less on the properties of the water masses than on those of the sediments beneath. The most plausible form that such a disposal might take involves the burial of waste canisters some tens of metres beneath the sea floor.

The effectiveness of this method depends on the effectiveness of the sedimentary barrier between the waste and the sea itself. Thus oceanic disposal of HLRW is, in fact, a form of geological disposal, analogous to methods of disposal on land being explored in a number of countries. Since most of the world's surface is covered by ocean, the feasibility of geological disposal cannot be properly evaluated without including marine geology.

In conclusion, radioactive waste exists. Safe methods of storing or disposing of it need to be found. Burial within the sediments of the deep ocean floor is a disposal option which we would be foolish to ignore and which could yet prove to be the optimum method of containing this dangerous material.

The modern practice of psychiatry in open wards of psychiatric hospitals and in general hospitals brings with it the need to act swiftly in the treatment of disturbed patients. Bureaucratic delay may not only put patients (and staff) at risk, but may lead to an increase in the use of closed wards or even to a reluctance to accept detained patients who may then be diverted to police cells or even prison.

Practising psychiatrists can envisage many situations where the new requirements will bring relief to disturbed and distraught patients. Provisional estimates indicate that the need for second opinions under the medication stipulations will be very considerable and will make substantial demands on psychiatric manpower.

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Yours faithfully,
KEN RAWNSLEY, President,
The Royal College of
Psychiatrists,
17 Belgrave Square, SW1.
April 6.

Numerical advantage

From Mr A. K. Galloway
Sir, I suspect that the BBC dates its programmes with Roman numerals in order to make it more difficult to spot the repeats.

Yours etc,
A. K. GALLOWAY,
101 Ardgowan Road, SE6.
April 6.

SOCIAL NEWS

Royal engagements

The following engagements for June have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1. Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will visit the Royal Veterinary College.
2. The Prince of Wales, patron, Rainbow Boats Trust, will visit the Pirate Club, Oval Road.
3. The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme.
4. The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Linton School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, will confer honorary fellowships at the school.
5. Princess Anne will take the salute at a beating retreat by the massed bands of the Royal Marines on Horse Guards Parade to mark the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, who will take the salute.
6. The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, will visit the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.
7. 11-13. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, will visit the regiment at Holme, BAOR, and will present a new guidon.
8. The Queen will take the salute at the Queen's Birthday Parade.
9. The Queen will take the salute at a fly-past of Royal Air Force aircraft from the balcony of Buckingham Palace.
10. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a service for the Order of the Garter in St George's Chapel, Windsor.
11. The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, will open an exhibition of paintings from the Anschutz Collection of Colorado, at the Mall Galleries.
12. Princess Anne will attend a dinner given for delegates to the International Bankers' Conference at Lord's Cricket Ground.
13. The Queen will inspect the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.
14. The Duke of Edinburgh, trustee of the National Maritime Museum, will attend a meeting of the trustees at the museum.
15. Princess Anne will take the salute at a beating retreat by the Household Division in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and Household Division charities, on Horse Guards Parade.
16. The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, will review the Royal Air Force Regiment on the occasion of its 100th anniversary at RAF Wittering, Cambridgeshire.
17. The Prince of Wales will attend a reception given by the Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation at Badminton, Gloucestershire.
18. 21-24. The Queen will be in Edinburgh, Councillor of Cambridge University, will visit the university to confer honorary degrees and carry out other engagements in the university.
19. The Prince of Wales will open the Wellcome Foundation's new education charity building at Beckenham, Kent.
20. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Alcan Place at Birmingham.
21. The Prince of Wales, great master, will attend the Order of the Bath's At Home in Westminster Abbey.
22. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the fleet at sea off Portsmouth.
23. The Queen will visit 207 (Scorish) Air Defence Battery, Royal Artillery, Edinburgh Castle.
24. Princess Anne will open TMC's new building at Melton Mowbray.
25. The Queen will visit the Countryside Museum at Northleach and will open the new primary school at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.
26. The Queen will visit George Watson's College, Edinburgh.
27. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, will visit the Central Ordnance Depot at Donnington, Shropshire, and will open the central processing building.
28. Princess Anne, patron, Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Epsom group, Surrey.
29. The Prince of Wales, Colours of the Royal Army, will visit the Royal Artillery, Edinburgh Castle.
30. Princess Anne will open TMC's new building at Melton Mowbray.
31. The Queen will visit the Countryside Museum at Northleach and will open the new primary school at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.
32. The Queen will visit the Signet Library, Edinburgh.
33. The Queen will open the new department of biochemistry at the Moredun Institute of Animal Disease Research Association, Edinburgh.
34. The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Edinburgh University, will visit the Wolfson Microelectronics Institute and the student societies centre and sports hall and open the Eric Liddell Athletic Training Centre in Edinburgh.
35. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a garden party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

Fears over conserving buildings

By Charles McKeon
Architecture Correspondent

Informed concern is now being expressed at a likely backlash against conservation in Britain. Some of the reasons were outlined in a joint Scottish Civic Trust/Planning Exchange conference last week.

On the one hand, money from central sources is wholly inadequate to meet the current demand for repair, maintenance or conversion. Patterns are changing, which render more and more great buildings redundant. The decline in tourism means few of them will be converted into hotels.

The Ministry of Defence, hospital boards, and education departments are all shedding or neglecting important buildings. Town halls, police stations, and magistrates' courts, traditional buildings of high quality, are being rationalised. Upper floors in town centre buildings are becoming too much trouble to restore and are being left empty to rot.

Finally, there is thought to be a conflict between employment and conservation: old buildings get it in the eye.

To counter that view, there is now a wealth of experience by non-governmental organisations in conserving old properties and raising money for official opposition. There is a growing trend for private industry to invest in conservation projects and to make a reasonable return from them. Many restoration projects have created jobs.

Nonetheless, if conservation is to survive the hard times ahead, much more flexibility will be required from the system. The conference considered that it should include rates relief for restoring derelict buildings or filling gap sites, as in Italy, and the United States, for landmark buildings.

However, the urgency of the problems derives not just from growing opposition. It is clear from the rapidly increasing role of dead, dying, and seriously ill buildings throughout Britain.

The ironic fact is that uses for these buildings are available if only the regulations, controls, the finance, and the authorities were more flexible.

Two positive leads for the future included the example of Glasgow District Council's excellent register of vacant buildings available for letting. Since its introduction, a number of historic properties have found good new uses.

The other is the creation of development trusts. In the 1980s, the latter seems to be destined for a growth industry.

By Michael Horsnell
When the wool trade made Norwich the fourth largest city in the Middle Ages the city walls encompassed as many as 31 churches to meet the needs of its prosperous worshippers.

Norwich remains the richest city in Britain for medieval churches but its declining fortunes and shrinking congregation of the past 400 years has left it with more than half of its ancient places of worship redundant.

East Anglian determination to cling to its heritage, however, has seen the launch of a five-year programme costing £370,000 by the Norwich Historic Churches Trust to save 16 of its superfluous churches for social and community uses.

Already one has been converted into a puppet theatre for the homeless and others into museums and a social centre.

One, St Clement's Church, which dates from the fifteenth century, has been taken over by the Rev. Jack Burton, Methodist minister, who rents £1,000 a year to keep it open as a centre for meditation and prayer. Mr Burton is a bus driver when not conducting church affairs.

By Michael Horsnell
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Joseph Ridley, of Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, and Annabella Julie, elder daughter of Mr John Lincoln, of Deulam, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs Roslyn Lincoln, of Chelsea, London.

Mr N. D. V. Walker and Miss C. E. M. Badger.

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Groves, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr D. N. Charteris, of Abergavenny, Truslove, Monmouthshire, and the late Mrs Mary Charteris.

Mr P. A. Williamson and Miss J. N. Healy.

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Williamson, of The Ramblers, Priory Close, Boxgrove, W. Sussex, and Judy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Healy, of Coombe Farm, Goodleigh, N. Devon.

Mr R. W. L. Groves and Miss H. M. K. Charteris.

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Captain and Mrs P. W. Groves, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr D. N. Charteris, of Abergavenny, Truslove, Monmouthshire, and the late Mrs Mary Charteris.

Mr B. A. C. Hull and Miss C. L. M. Salmon.

The engagement is announced between Tony, son of the late Mr and Mrs Oliver Lethbridge, of 25 Victoria Road, London W8 and Venetia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie M. Brew of Kensington, London, and Suffolk.

Mr P. A. Williamson and Miss A. M. Brew.

The marriage took place on April 8 at Chelsea Register Office between Mr John Barton, eldest son of the late Mr Alan Barton and Mrs H. R. H. of Richmond Park, Hertfordshire, and Angela Julia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Clarke, of Evingham Lodge, Ingworth, Norfolk.

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



UNITED STATES

The biggest sale of Federal oil and gas drilling rights in the United States history will take place in Alaska in Fairbanks on May 26 when bidders will be offered 10-year leases on 212 tracts totalling 3.5 million acres. The first sale last January involved 59 tracts covering 1.5 million acres.

General Motors workers' narrow acceptance of a 2½-year concessions package may not be able to save the top American car maker from further labour trouble because it is launching fresh efforts to obtain further concessions at many of its plants.

JAPAN

Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 30.8 per cent in February to a seasonally-adjusted 747,000 yen (£1,674.15m) from 572,000 yen in January, when they fell 6.2 per cent from December.

Japanese corporate bankruptcies in fiscal 1981, which ended last month, fell 4.5 per cent to 17,337 from a record 18,212 in fiscal 1980, but this was the third highest annual total.

Mitsubishi Motors announced it would provide information on controlling parts inventories and production, using industrial robots, to Chrysler Corporation of the United States.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has concluded a long-term contract to supply American Motors Corporation with diesel engines from mid-1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia could announce a cut in its oil production ceiling of 500,000 barrels a day this week to help Nigeria hold the Opec pricing line, according to the Middle East Economic Survey.

ITALY

Italy had a trade deficit of 2,931,000m lire (£1,260.5m) in February, compared with deficits of 1,510,000m lire in January and 1,530,000m lire a year earlier.

Target for Sunday: that elusive reader in the middle

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

By Tom Douglas

Fleet Street is on the verge of another circulation and advertising battle. Hard on the heels of the bingo war and the skirmishes in the colour supplement market comes the launch of the first national Sunday newspaper for 21 years.

The *Mail on Sunday*, a sister paper for the *Daily Mail*, is to be launched in less than three weeks' time, on May 2, and all the signs are that its birth — and the response this will provoke from rival papers — will become a big news event in its own right.

Already readers of the *Daily Mail* are being encouraged to sign up with their newsgroup to ensure they get their copy of the newspaper. As an incentive, they are being offered a hefty discount — for the first six weeks they can buy it for the same price as the *Daily Mail* — 17p — a saving of 11p on the Sunday's cover price.

Within the first two weeks of the offer, over 150,000 *Mail* readers had put in their orders and John Winnington-Ingram, managing director, is confident that by the day of the launch the newspaper will have more than 300,000 *Mail* readers safely under its belt.

The rest of the £3m advertising and public relations campaign is just beginning. Television commercials and posters are telling people that *The Mail on Sunday* is on its way, and over the next three weeks there will be any number of television programmes and radio interviews featuring Winnington-Ingram and Bernard Shrimley, editor, as Associated Newspapers brings to a head its campaign to ensure that everyone in the target market is aware that a new Sunday paper is to be born.

For the advertising industry, the launch of any major new publication is an event, but this particular paper has greater goodwill going for it than most. Advertisers love a winner and the *Daily Mail* has been a success in anybody's terms since its relaunch as a tabloid in 1971.

Already advertisers have booked more than £2.25m of display advertising with the paper, and that is without even having seen a dummy issue?

Readership: (In fact, the *Sunday Express*'s readership profile is very similar to that of the *Daily Mail*, which only goes to show how advertisers are as susceptible to images as the rest of us.)

Most advertising agencies are confident that the *Mail on Sunday* will do well. "I'd be very surprised if it didn't do very well," says John Mallows, the media director of Young & Rubicam. "The *Daily Mail* is a superb editorial product and we look forward to that standard and style being carried across to the middle ground on Sunday."

Already advertisers have booked more than £2.25m of display advertising with the paper, and that is without even having seen a dummy issue since editor Shrimley, even at this late stage, is

keeping his editorial product firmly under wraps.

Since the paper's display revenue target is just £6m with a further £2m budgeted for classified revenue, the *Mail on Sunday* is already well on its way to profitability. However, there is all the difference in the world between winning advertising on trust for the early issues of a newspaper — all new publications can sell out their first issues, on curiosity value alone — and sustaining a regular income once that initial interest has died down.

The Mail on Sunday is aiming for an initial circulation of 1.25 million, of which it would like 60 per cent to be in the ABC1 socio-economic groups. It has based its advertising rates on this supposition and advertising agencies reckon that on these costings it offers a very attractive buy.

Everything depends, however, on whether it can achieve this circulation and this is by no means certain. In the *Mail on Sunday*'s favour is the fact that 94% million people never read a Sunday paper and many of those read the *Daily Mail* during the week. The supposed is that if there were a Sunday paper, it would give them a real edge over the *Mail*.

The magazine will also be used to give colour treatment to a number of big stories breaking this summer — the visits of the Pope and of President Reagan, the World Cup, the royal baby — and Express executives believe this will give them a real edge over the *Mail*.

This will mean it can print up to 2 million copies if necessary, but only as a short-term measure.

On the other hand, rival newspaper publishers are by no means convinced that there really is room for an extra paper, either in readership or in advertising terms.

One problem is going to be the ground, the fact that the competition comes from all the other papers in the market, and not just one.

For months, the other Sundays have been gearing themselves up for the launch of the new paper with, inevitably, the *Sunday Express*, as the paper which has most to lose, in the forefront.

While the *Mail on Sunday* has said little about its editorial plans, the *Express* is quite open about its editorial strategy, which centres on its colour magazine, since this is



a feature the new paper lacks:

A number of series are planned by the magazine, which has a new editor, Ron Hall, who formerly edited *The Sunday Times Magazine*. Foremost among these will be the serialization of Robert Lacey's biography of the Princess of Wales.

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Business Editor

Uncertainties ahead

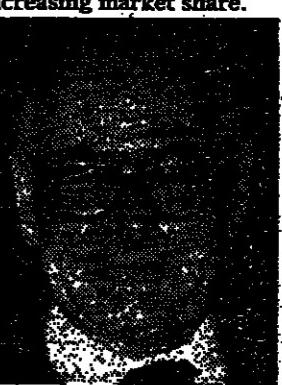
If the present round of diplomatic manoeuvring brings the United Kingdom and the Argentines to the negotiating table without blood being shed, it should provide financial markets with at least some comfort in the week.

But the opening of negotiations over the future of the Falklands would not, of course, do more than lighten the clouds at present hanging over the market. For a start there would be no automatic guarantee that the talks would run smoothly. And then, even if an agreement were concluded, it is still far from clear what the eventual terms would be adequate to secure the Prime Minister's future.

In short, markets face some awkward weeks ahead. But provided we can expect talking rather than fighting, the authorities will presumably be all-out to resist a rise in interest rates unless, perhaps, it becomes clear that United States rates have nowhere to go but upwards.

What has become apparent in the world's salerooms has been the marked emphasis of buyers on quality while there has still been a tendency for vendors to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

On top of the problems in the whole market, Sotheby's has been afflicted by character defects of its own. Last week's management changes underline what has been apparent both inside and outside the company, namely that the commercial voice has increasingly been pushed into the wilderness. That was fine while the chairman, Mr Peter Wilson, but with his retirement the group could no longer rely on getting an increasing market share.



Mr Gordon Brunton who becomes non-executive chairman of Sotheby's.

In the middle of a big expansion programme — new salerooms in New York, growth in warehouse capacity and increasing staff numbers cost £13m in two years — Sotheby's suddenly found its costs and revenues lines running in opposite directions.

The question now is whether effective action has been taken in time or whether the long rumoured bid, perhaps from the United States, will prevent the new management having the headroom to put new ideas into action. But the real lesson for the two houses over the past year, which has also seen how far they have allowed themselves to become separated from the market with all the bucking over the buyers' premium, is that there is at the end of the day no difference between the international art market and any other market. The sooner the two houses recognise this, the better they will be able to adapt to new circumstances.

MARKETS ROUND-UP

Tax cut hopes and optimism for economy boost prices

WALL STREET: The Stock Market continued to move upward last week, closing at 842.94, a rise of 4.37 points for the week. The Dow Jones industrial average has been climbing steadily in recent weeks, advancing 36 points since March 22 in spite of the weak United States economy, high interest rates and poor prospects for first quarter corporate earnings.

Analysts attribute the rise to a more positive attitude by investors to the economic situation and are acting on the belief that President Reagan's projected tax cuts will stimulate the economy and that inflation is under control. Some investors do not, of course, agree.

They regard the present rise in stock prices as a bear market rally that will run out of steam about the 840 mark unless interest rates fall rapidly. But, the more optimistic

mistic note that although the Dow hit 840 last week there was still demand for equities. Investors are likely to be further heartened this week by news announced when the markets were closed for Easter, that the money supply for the latest reporting week rose only \$900m (505m) for the latest reporting week. That rise, lower than had been anticipated, is interpreted to be that the Federal Reserve Bank has the nation's money supply under control and will not have to tighten its policy, a fact that could lead to lower interest rates in the coming months.

Much of the activity on the market last week was attributed to increased participation by cash-right insurance companies, bank trust departments and other institutional investors.

Last week's trading was market by the second biggest block trade in the history of New York Stock Exchange. Goldman Sachs handled the block of 4.5 million common shares of Houston Industries at 13%. A block of newly issued stock went mostly to institutions and its price of \$94.95m made it the third biggest in dollar volume ever traded.

The strength of the market was also fuelled by heavy foreign buying particularly by British investors, technology stocks which had been under pressure in recent weeks, continued to rally. Texas Instruments rose 1% points to 84% and Motorola was up 1% points to 61%.

HONG KONG: In a two and a half day trading week, the market closed 10 points up, with the Hang Seng Index finishing at 1206.

* 7 day deposits on sums of \$100,000, 10%, \$200,000 and over 11.7%.

Base Lending Rates

| | ABN Bank | 13% |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Barclays | 13% | |
| BCCI | 13% | |
| Consolidated Crds | 13% | |
| C. Hoare & Co | 13% | |
| Lloyd's Bank | 13% | |
| Midland Bank | 13% | |
| Nat Westminster | 13% | |
| TSB | 13% | |
| Williams & Glyn's | 13% | |

** 7 day deposits on sums of \$100,000, 10%, \$200,000 and over 11.7%.

Copper cuts push prices up

A watershed in the gloomy metal markets was the news last week that Phelps Dodge, the second largest copper producer in the United States, was closing mines until at least the end of May. While smaller producers of the metals have been cutting production and laying off workers for several months, this is the first recorded time recently that such a major producer has closed mines completely. Copper prices rose sharply as a result.

Blame lies with the low level of economic activity worldwide in the motor, construction and capital goods industries. World industrial production fell by 1% per cent in 1980, and rose only 1% per cent last year.

Unhappily for so many of the producers, there are equally bad markets for the byproducts such as gold, silver and molybdenum.

Sally White

BROKERS' VIEWS

A way to bottle up recession

Recession-proof: that is the view of Metal Closures taken by brokers Hoare Govett. A steady rise in profits and dividends is expected over the next couple of years, after the group's rationalizations, capital spending, new products lines and strategic alliances.

Historically, Metal Closures, which makes bottle tops and other closures as well as flexible packaging and injection moulding, has proved adept at adjusting to recession.

The Burton Group is being strongly recommended by several brokers, including Sheppard and Chase. Although the company's overall share of the clothing market is less than 3% per cent, it is growing rapidly in very difficult trading conditions.

Smith & Nephew is another recommended purchase from Sheppard.

Greenwells have turned their attention to Indonesian LNG production, and recommend switching from Ultramar to Alaska Interstate, and buying Allied Corporation and Cambridge Petroleum. In the British pharmaceutical market, Glaxo is restored to the buying list with 1982 pretax estimates up from 1981's £24m to £32.2m and steady increases in dividends forecast.

Sales are 14 per cent up in the first half, with a 19 per cent rise in trading profits. Gearing is improving, and Sheppard's estimate pretax profits to rise from £14.5m to £20.5m in 1982 and £23.5m in 1983.

Smith & Nephew is another recommended purchase from Sheppard.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

A jolt for the Bulldog breed

The confrontation with Argentina over the Falkland Islands has dealt a blow to the London capital markets, including the increasingly popular Bulldog bonds.

In fact, Bulldogs — bonds issued in the domestic British market by overseas borrowers — were affected by the pressures of the week to about the same extent as the long end of the gilt market.

Falls at the worst were of about 2%. Some had falls of only a fraction of a pound.

The number of Bulldog bonds has been steadily increasing, and three have been added this year. Issues in the Euro-sterling market have also increased this year — by four. But it is the Bulldog market that banks have expected to see burgeon, because it offers the rare feature of 20-year plus

maturity. There is a queue to be added to the existing 12 states and companies who are represented. Eurobond markets offer only half that term.

As the maturities are so long, and as issues are in the domestic markets, the Bank of England keeps a tight watch and that is why there has been a waiting list.

Ironically, a number of would-be issuers who turned down their opportunity last year because of the high level of interest rates, had recently indicated that because of the lower rates prevailing they would like to be considered again. The figure which is generally regarded as tolerance level is 14 per cent.

Last week, there was strong demand for the first Japanese convertible bond

issue to be traded on the Swiss secondary market. This was the 5% per cent borrowing by the major Japanese housebuilder on the Swiss capital market. The minimum transaction in trading allowed was Swiss Fr 50,000 against the usual Fr 50,000 allowed for privately placed bond issues.

Editor
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phase than at the end of the 1970s. By their very nature the big sales have been lumpy and there have been none of the really big auctions profits in earlier years. That has forced both groups back to business at the medium and small end of the market at a time when increasing competition in the whole market has also led them to a commission war.

The difficulties have been most acute across the Atlantic where both Christie's and Sotheby's have spent heavily to cash in on what they rightly identified at the time as a boom in the North American market. But for the past year high United States interest rates have pulled the rug from under this market.

What has become apparent in the world's salerooms has been the marked emphasis of buyers on quality while there has also been a tendency for dealers to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

On top of the problems by's has been afflicted, character defaults of its own. Last week's moment changes underlined what has been apparent both inside and outside the company, namely that it is increasingly being pushed into the wilderness. That was

while the chairman was a business-savvy like Peter Wilson, but with his retirement the group could no longer rely on getting a increasing market share.

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 13 1982

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Begun, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. 5 Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Newman
and King
Spruce foil
gamble

From Our Irish
Correspondent
Dublin, April 12

A surprise gamble on Father Spruce's part has paid off handsomely. The 16-year-old Irish jockey Frank Barry's mount took the lead in the final furlong, leaped over the finishing line and went a length clear. However, King Spruce, Newman's previous favourite, was beaten by two lengths. Last Sunday he ran his place for the second year.

Spruce is owned by a amateur rider, Mr Michael Biley, and trained by Mr Michael Biley, former racing manager until his career was cut short by a stroke in the Cards.

Two years ago King Spruce was a promising novice and had been operated on for training. Since coming back he has won six races, but none of them so far have been at the top level. When he returned last November he was paralysed.

Mr Biley was 2002 a jockey yesterday. His son, a jockey, expressed the hope that it would make this night even more special.

NATIONAL STEEPEECHASE
MAY 14TH

Legal Appointments

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

£11-14,000

Three to four year admitted solicitor to work for large public and private companies in international civil engineering, property, chemicals and manufacturing as an additional member of a department of three partners and three assistants.

This sixteen partner firm is committed to undertaking and expanding profitable litigation and therefore requires applications from solicitors of partnership calibre who are specifically attracted to the idea of furthering their career with an established medium-sized London firm. The person appointed will handle many matters on own responsibility in addition to forming part of a team on larger cases. An understanding of arbitration procedures would be of assistance.

To apply for the above appointment, send your curriculum vitae or telephone for an application form quoting reference C49 to A.F.P. Bell, Reuter Simkin Limited, 307/308 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LL. Telephone: 01-405 6852.

THE HONG KONG SOLICITORS FIRM of FAIRBAIRN & KWOK requires

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Successful applicant must have experience in general commercial work with particular emphasis on banking, tax planning and real property and preferably have been qualified for 2 years.

Terms of employment include a 3 year contract at commencing salary of approx. HK\$123,500, annual salary reviews, accommodation and air fares provided.

Please contact Mr Michael Simons of Messrs. Malkin, Culiss & Sumpson, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, in the first instance.

AVON & SOMERSET POLICE AUTHORITY DIVISIONAL PROSECUTING SOLICITOR KINGSWOOD

A first rate advocate and administrator wanted for the above post (PO2 (1-5) £11,220-£12,408) to take charge of divisional prosecutions with one other prosecuting solicitor plus clerk typist. If the appointment is successful there would be a commitment to remain in post for 3 years. Salary scale PO2 (1-5) £11,220-£12,408, plus £100 per month (£10,275-£11,517) so applications are also sought for this possible vacancy.

For application form and job specifications write or phone Chief Prosecuting Solicitor, Colston House, Colston Street, Bristol BS1 5AT, (0272) 296266.

Closing date 27th April, 1982.

LEGAL LIBRARIAN REQUIRED

The Library of London Office of law firm, with extensive international connections, based in Aldwych area. Applicants should be qualified Librarians with experience of Law Libraries. Duties will include day-to-day management, purchase and accession of books and periodicals, research and development of information retrieval systems.

Salary c. £20,000.

Applications should enclose a full CV and references. Box No. 1418, G The Times.

Not so much A LAWYER more away of life

We used this advertisement with great success some years ago and we now need to make another appointment.

We are looking for a graduate in his or her middle twenties who is a qualified Solicitor or Barrister with the enthusiasm and the ability to master a wide range of commercial problems and hence give practical and constructive legal advice.

This is an international job in the Legal Department, which has responsibility for handling all Gillette's legal matters throughout the Eastern Hemisphere. It involves some travel and fluency in a Continental foreign language is desirable.

A competitive salary will be offered together with attractive fringe benefits including a company car.

If this sounds interesting, then please write with brief details, sufficient to obviate the need for an application form, to: Alan Smith, Personnel Officer, Gillette Industries Limited, Great West Road, Ickleford, Middlesex.

Gillette Industries Limited

MANAGER LEGAL DEPT.

Manufacturing Co.

£16,000

For a major UK manufacturing company with subsidiaries in this country, Europe and overseas.

Reporting to the group Legal Director and Secretary, this post is to manage the company's Legal Department. The work is varied and reflects all legal aspects of an international manufacturing group.

Candidates, male or female, will be qualified solicitors with several years senior legal experience in an aggressive, commercial environment and broad experience in dealing with affairs in manufacturing and international trading. They will be capable of developing their staff, advising senior line management, willing to undertake some advocacy and to travel both at home and abroad.

Salary is negotiable around £16,000, career prospects are definable and good benefits include car and relocation assistance to a pleasant Midland area. Please apply in strict confidence, giving details of age, experience, qualifications and present earnings, quoting ref. 0401 to:

QMS Recruitment
Quorn House, 6 Princess Road West,
Leicester, LE1 6TP.

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 13 1982

Salerooms and Antiques

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Tel: (01) 493 8000

Wednesday 13th April at 10.30 am and

following day at 11 am

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND RUSSIAN
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, LIBRARY
MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTS WITH SOME PRINTED MUSIC
AND INCLUDING IMPORTANT LETTERS OF

RICHARD WAGNER AND HIS CIRCLE

Cat. (142 illus.) £3.50

Friday 15th April at 11 am

19TH AND 20TH CENTURY PRINTS

Cat. (81 illus.) £3.50

Friday 16th April at 11 am

ENGLISH FURNITURE, TEA CADDIES
AND BOXES AND PAINTINGS ON GLASS

Cat. (22 illus.) £3

Tuesday 20th April at 10 am

FINE AND IMPORTANT CHINESE SNUFF
BOTTLES Cat. (14 illus.) £3

Tuesday 20th April at 11 am

ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

Cat. (7 illus.) £2.50

Bloomsbury Place

New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Tel: (01) 493 8000

Wednesday 14th April at 10.30 am

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS

Cat. (22 illus.) £3

Tuesday 20th April at 10.30 am

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Cat. £1.75

Tuesday 20th April at 11 am

VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND

WATERCOLOURS Cat. (67 illus.) £1.75

Pulborough, West Sussex

Tel: (0796) 3831

Tuesday 20th April at 10.30 am and 2 pm

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS

Cat. £2.50

Wednesday 21st April at 10.30 am and 2 pm

FINE SILVER AND JEWELLERY

Cat. £2

Tuesday 22nd April at 10 am

ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO

Cat. £2

Torquay, Devon Tel: (0805) 25277

This week, Thursday

PICTURES

Amsterdam

Sotheby Markt van Waag B.V., 102 Rokin, 1012

KZ Amsterdam Tel: (02) 24 62156

Monday 19th April at 11 am

FINE DUTCH AND FLEMISH DRAWINGS

Cat. £5

Florence

Sotheby Park-Bernet Italia s.r.l.,

Piazza Capponi, Via Giacomo Capponi 26,

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Pledge of action by teachers on pay arbitration

By Richard Garner of The Times 'Educational Supplement'

A teachers' leader said yesterday that there would be immediate industrial action in schools if the Government refused to accept the recommendations of an independent arbitration hearing on their pay claim.

Mr Ronald Winters, chairman of the salaries committee of the National Union of Teachers (NUT), said at the union's annual conference in Scarborough: "If there is any attempt to interfere with the independence of the arbitration, our action will be immediate and strong and unified".

The teachers' claim for a pay increase in line with inflation (now about 11 per cent) went to arbitration two weeks ago when local education authorities refused to increase an original offer of 3.4 per cent. Arguments by the local authorities to increase that offer were vetoed by representatives of the Department of Education and Science (DES) at a meeting of the management side of the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay.

Under the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, the Government had power to set aside an arbitration award to teachers by introducing a Bill to that effect in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr Winters, speaking during a debate on the NUT's salary policy for next year, added: "There are some in our profession who hold up their hands in pious horror when we resort to action, but they are always ready to hold out their hands to receive their share of the money we gain."

"Of course we are a caring and responsible profession. We have always had a traditional reluctance to take action which will inevitably affect the schools in which we work. But that care and responsibility that we show is never been seen by our employers or any government as a virtue to be rewarded but rather as a weakness to be exploited."

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was accused at the conference of encouraging a "surpremous" return to secondary modern grammar school divisions within the comprehensive system.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT

Leading article, page 7



Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, also met several hundred young pilgrims from the South-east yesterday. He talked with them over a picnic lunch at the Cathedral and answered questions.

Peace campaigners ask church for support

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

More than a thousand peace demonstrators occupied the nave of Canterbury Cathedral yesterday to protest Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop, with letters appealing for his support.

Miss Joan Ruddock, national chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, told Dr Runcie that the British Government had rejected the proposals for progressive disarmament of a 22-nation non-aligned group at the United Nations.

A special session of the UN-General Assembly on world disarmament will open in June.

"Therefore, we turn to the leaders of our community like yourself that the Church has a very special concern for peace," she said. Dr Runcie said he would study the hundreds of letters

Earlier, the demonstration, organized by CND, the World Disarmament Movement, and the United Nations Association, had paraded through Canterbury with banners, rallying at the city walls, for addresses.

Miss Ruddock told the rally that the Falkland Islands crisis showed how fast a military confrontation could develop in the modern world.

Delegates refused to suspend standing orders to debate an emergency motion on the Falkland Islands which called on the Government to withdraw the naval task force.

Leading article, page 7

Junta denies holding Marines

Continued from page 1

Military preparations are being made for the arrival of the British Fleet.

Argentine sources claimed that the runway at Port Stanley was long enough for Mirage jets to land and take off and further claimed that a number of the fighters were parked on the runway and ready for combat. The runway was built by the Argentines under a contract with Britain in 1971 to provide a regular air link to Argentina. There is no confirmation of this claim.

The Junta refused to confirm today that it had withdrawn most of its military ships to safe areas in the South Atlantic in response to Britain's threat to sink any naval vessels found within a 200-mile radius of the Falklands.

But sources said some ships were standing by in shallow water where it would

be dangerous for a submarine to penetrate. They were said to be within easy reach of the Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm.

Reports from the southern Argentine port of Comodoro Rivadavia said there were incessant comings and goings of aircraft. Senior Nelson Dames, the local civil defence leader, said cells were being fitted out and protected as shelters in case of attacks by British forces.

The local hospital, which now has a large red cross painted on the roof, has been fitted out as an emergency centre for wounded soldiers.

The military junta today dismissed reports that it might hold 22 British Marines as hostages. The Marines, with 13 civilians, were captured in the Falklands dependency of South Georgia on April 3 and have not been seen since. A Government spokesman said they were on their way to Montevideo, Uruguay, by sea, and believed the civilians had also left the island. They would all be "handed over" to the British Embassy.

The Junta strenuously denied that it was receiving help from the Soviet Union by way of satellite picture of the advancing British naval force. "Our interests with the Soviet Union are strictly commercial. We do not share any political or ideological alliance."

The British Community Council, a Buenos Aires-based organization that coordinates the extensive charity work among the British community in Argentina, today sent a telegram to Mrs Thatcher saying that force should not be used and indicating that the islanders would have more to gain than lose by living under Argentine rule.

Negotiated settlement 'almost certain'

Continued from page 1

sovereignty or a United Nations presence.

The senior Tory MP also joined Mr Pym in emphasising the need for a settlement to be acceptable to the islanders.

Certainly, there seemed little danger last night that the Foreign Secretary was moving out of step with his own backbenchers.

One right-wing Conservative MP, Mr Anthony Marlow, member for Northampton, North, agreed that the wishes of the islanders should be a key to any settlement as it had been during 15 years of negotiation.

Mr Marlow also said that the possibility of "lancing the boil" had raised his own hopes that a settled future for the islands may now open the way to a development of resources around the islands; something which had hitherto been blocked by the festering dispute with Argentina.

Dr Owen said in his radio interview: "Presumably, if a United Nations peace keeping force were to be there at all, even a United Nations presence they would have a flag, and if the British Governor were to be there, administer the islands on behalf of Britain, there would be a British flag. I suppose it is probably irrelevant what that Argentinean flag flies there as well."

Dr Owen added, however: "What I don't think any Government could accept is the Argentinean flag flying, because that would be an assumption that British sovereignty had been conceded, and we would not be prepared to do that."

He said that a negotiated settlement was now "almost certain reality". The only danger was that British public opinion should become more hawkish, more tough-minded than that of the islanders themselves.

"I don't want the Falkland Islanders conceding anything under duress," he explained. "But I do believe there is a sense of realism amongst the Falkland Islanders. They are going to have to live in the Southern Atlantic, they are going to be dependent on Argentina, for communications and many links."

"I believe they are realistic enough to know that out of this is going to have to come some settled relationship between the Falkland Islands and Argentina."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a gala concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall, 7.20.

New exhibitions

Peter Moore's Liverpool Project 6 - Art into the 80's including work by Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Henry Moore, David John Bellany: Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh. Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (from today until April 24)

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer: Stafford Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford;

Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Monday; (from today until May 8).

Installations and drawings by Brian Kennedy: Art and Research Exchange, Lombard Street, Belfast. Mon to Sat 12 to 5, closed Sun; (from today until April 23).

Design in India; an exhibition tracing the historical development of modern design in India from the early forties, with 3-D exhibits, models and photographs; Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 and Sun 2 to 5 (from today until May 23).

Last chance to see

Photographs by Raymond Moore, RPS National Centre of Photo-

tography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; 10 to 4.45; (ends today).

Embroideries from Gujarat and Rajasthan; an exhibition in conjunction with The Festival of the Arts of India, Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Colour in the garden, talk with slides by Stuart Cave, Manvers Street Baptist Church, Bath, 7.

Sargent, by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1.

Antique Caravaggio, By Steve Pollock, Natural History Museum, 3.

Films: Florence — the restoration of books (1), Botticelli — the story of spring (2), both at National Gallery, 1.

Theses, 11.30 and Nubia, 1.15, both by George Hart, British Museum.

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